

McGill Daily

Vol. 4. No. 37.

Montreal, Friday, November 13, 1914.

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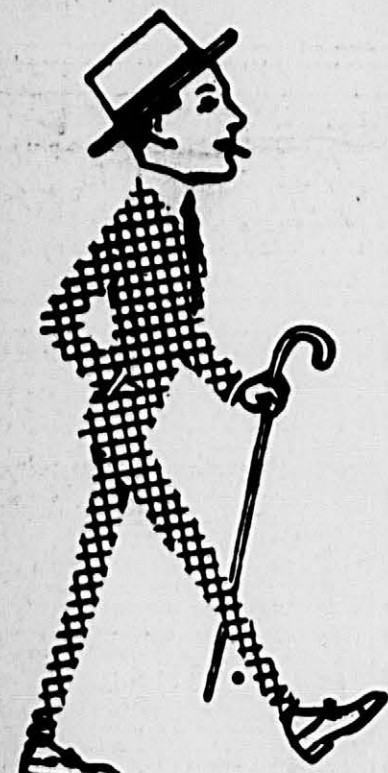
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Notices

ORCHESTRA.
A full rehearsal of the Undergraduate Orchestra in Strathcona Hall to-morrow at 7.30.

FRESHMEN SMOKER.
The Arts Freshmen-Sophomore Smoker will take place in the Union to-night at eight o'clock. As many Sophomores and Freshmen as can are invited to attend.

BASKETBALL.
There will be a basketball practice in the Y.M.C.A. this evening at 5.15 p.m.

SUNDAY CONCERT.
A concert will be given by the Undergraduates' Orchestra in the Union at 4 o'clock Sunday, November 15th.

THE COUNCIL IN DELIBERATION LAST NIGHT

Rifle Club and Orchestra Estimates Passed

LAPEL BUTTONS FOR MEMBERS

Four Sunday Concerts Will Be Held

There was very little business done at the Students' Council meeting last night. There was a committee appointed consisting of Messrs. Mathewson, Fyles and Howard, to investigate the constitutional standing of the Union. Several important points have arisen of late, and these matters will now be decided.

Each member of the Council has bought a souvenir in the form of a lapel button. It was then design of the McGill crest, and on the white enamel bordering the words "Students' Council" appears. The Council learned that there was more enthusiasm shown in the Boxing, Fencing and Wrestling Club than in former years. It is expected that this club will have a splendid year. The estimates of the Rifle Club were passed with some alterations. The Orchestra's estimate was passed without change. The students will be pleased to learn that they are to have the pleasure of hearing four Sunday afternoon concerts again this year, together with other concerts, etc.

HISTORICAL CLUB HOLDS MEETING

In C.O.T.C. Armoury last Night,
When Very Interesting Papers
Were Read

Louis XIV. was the subject at the Historical Club meeting last night at the C.O.T.C. armoury. This was the first of the series of subjects bearing on the European monarchs who tried to obtain the ascendancy in Europe for the last two hundred years. The three papers discussed the ambitious schemes of the Grand Monarch, and the final revolt of all Europe against him. Dr. Elzer, in discussing the papers, brought out the entire authority of the subject. "And, after all, he said, we can find three men whose lives cover the period which separates us from Louis XIV. Lord Biker's old schoolmaster prided himself of having known Samuel Johnson, and the author of the great dictionary is said to have been cured of a scrofulous disease in infancy by the tomb of Queen Anne, a contemporary of the Grand Monarch."

Business was discussed while the refreshments were being served. Messrs. Marotte, Withey, Scott and Farthing were made members. The club also pronounced itself as being unanimous in accepting Dr. Colby's kind invitation to meet at his home.

The next meeting will thus be held at Dr. Colby's residence on Pine avenue on Thursday next, November 19th. Every member is urged to be present, and to be as regular as possible in his attendance.

BAND PRACTICE THIS EVENING

To Prepare for Game Saturday

Big Band Practice to-night in the Union to prepare music for to-morrow's game.

The matter of joining the McGill Regiment will also be taken up. Mr. Royal Ewing, one of the organizers of the regiment will be at the Union to speak to the band in regard to this matter. He will explain in detail what the band will play in regimental affairs and also the details of the affiliation.

It is the intention of the officers of the band to increase the membership to about thirty men, so all musicians in college are requested to make their talents known. It will be possible for the band to furnish instruments to players in case they do not possess their own.

The University of Syracuse has installed an indoor rowing tank, which it is thought by the coaches will greatly assist in solving the perplexing problem of providing suitable means for winter training for the crews. The tank is provided with mechanical means for simulating the passage of the boat through the water.

BIBLE STUDY.
Owing to some difficulty in finding in the week suitable to all the leaders of Bible Study classes, it has been decided that instead of holding a dinner, the leaders will meet in Room A at 7 p.m. to-night.

Union House Committee Picture at Rice's Studio on Monday, the 16th, at 1 p.m.

Entries close for English Billiard Tournament on Monday at 5 p.m. All entries to be handed to the billiard marker not later than 5 p.m.

MACCABAEAN CIRCLE.
The next meeting of this Circle will be held Sunday afternoon, the 15th inst., at the Royal Arcanum Chambers, 92 Union avenue, at 2.30 o'clock. All members and prospective members are requested to attend.

LAW 17.
Dean Lee will meet the class after Roman Law lecture to-day to discuss the examination question.

A meeting of the class for the election of officers has been called for Tuesday next at 5 p.m. by President Howard, of the Law Undergraduate Society.

There will be a special meeting of the Medical Society this afternoon at 4 p.m. in Lecture Room A, new Medical Building. Business of importance will be brought up for discussion.

THE SCIENCE UNDERGRAD.

Important Meeting this Afternoon
at 4 p.m.

An important meeting will be held in room 33, Engineering Building, to-day (Friday), at 4 p.m. We are going to beat Queen's on Saturday, and that will mean a play-off. So the football team will have to practice very hard. The faculty is leaving it to the students to decide whether we shall keep up our eight o'clock lectures for another week or not.

All up for the voting.

Groups For The Annual

All Pictures Must be Handed in
to the Committee Before
December 1st

The following must have their group pictures taken by Rice before December 1, for the Annual.

Students Council.
Daily Staff.
Orchestra.
Junior Dance Committee.
Winners of Wood Cup.
Track Club.
Rifle Team.
Tennis Team.
Soccer Team.
English Rugby Team.
Basketball Team.
Swimming Club.
Executive Undergraduate Society.
Arts Undergraduate Society.
Science Undergraduate Society.
Medical Society.
Y. M. C. A.
Union.
Literary Society.
Cercle Francais.
Canadian Club.
Historical Club.
Electrical Club.
Mining Society.
Railway Club.
Economics Club.
Architectural Association.
Maccabean Circle.
Law Club.
Eastern Townships Club.
Western Club.
American Club.
McGill Athletic Association.

Futurities

To-day

1 o'clock—Class meeting of R.V.C. '16.
2 o'clock—Class meeting of R.V.C. '17.
4 o'clock—Medical Society in Lecture Room.
7 o'clock—Strathcona Hall, meeting of Bible study leaders.

To-morrow

3 o'clock—Football—Queen's vs. McGill.
English Rugby—M.A.A.A. vs. McGill.
7.40 o'clock—Orchestra practice in Strathcona Hall.

Sunday

2.30 o'clock—Maccabean Circle.
4 o'clock—Concert: Undergraduates' Orchestra in the Union.

Monday

1 o'clock—Union House Committee, photo at Rice's.
Polo, McGill Intermediates vs. Laurentian.
5 o'clock—Entries for English Billiard Tournament close.

McGILL HARRIERS EXPECT TO WIN THE LITTLE CUP

Strong Red and White Team
Compete in Cross Country
Run To-morrow

McGill's harrier team leaves this morning for Kingston, where to-morrow morning it will take part in the annual intercollegiate cross-country run. The run will be held from Queen's University and the winners will retain possession of the Little Cup for the year.

The McGill team leave in full confidence of returning home with the honors. White, of MacDonald College; Gerrie, McCreary, McDermott and Antliff make up one of the strongest aggregations which McGill has sent to the intercollegiate cross-country run in some years. All five men have shown excellent form in practice, and count upon their previous experience in running to bring them first to the finish.

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EIGHT ENTRIES STILL NEEDED FOR TOURNEY

Handicap Made Out and Special
Care for Equity

ARTS FRESHMAN SMOKER FRIDAY

Check Room was Reported as
Giving Universal Satisfaction

Reports received from the billiard representative showed that only eight more entries were required for the tournament. It is hoped that these will be handed in before Monday, so that there will be no delay in getting the preliminary round played. The tournament committee has already been at work handicapping, and play will commence almost as soon as the entry list closes. Anyone intending to enter should give his name at once to the billiard marker. Handicaps will be well balanced, so that all will have equal chances.

The use of the lounge room was granted the Arts Freshmen to hold their smoker on Friday, the 13th. The Junior year will also have the use of the building on the 27th to hold their annual dance.

It was reported that the check room had been equipped and that great satisfaction was being expressed on all sides at the service.

Members of the House Committee who were not present at the meeting will please note that the group picture for the Annual will be taken at Rice's Studio on Monday, the 16th, at 1 p.m.

JUNIOR DANCE COMMITTEE MET

Programmes Should Not Be
Filled Ahead

A meeting of the Junior Dance Committee was held in the R.V.C. Everything is rounding up in good shape with prospects of making the dance a huge success.

One feature of the dance this year is that it has been arranged to have the assembly start on time so that everyone will be able to fill their programmes; therefore, it is requested that the habit of filling the programmes beforehand be discontinued. Everyone is expected to co-operate in this as the success of the dance greatly depends on everyone having their card filled.

ATHLETIC ASSOC. PASSED THEIR CONSTITUTION

Fair Number Out to Discuss the
New Rules

A fairly well attended meeting of the Athletic Association was held last night in the Union. The revised constitution as proposed for adoption was read by the secretary. Considerable discussion took place regarding the ruling of the Athletics Committee of Corporation on games played by undergraduates with outside teams.

Mr. O'Leary moved, seconded by Mr. Smith, that the constitution as read be adopted, which was unanimously carried. Students who expect to take part in games during the Xmas holidays are advised to read Article III, Section 3, and to act accordingly.

THIRD TEAM PLAYED AT ST. ANNES SAT.

A Win Means a Chance to Make
a Trip to Lennoxville

In order to finish out the schedule the thirds will play their last game in their section on Saturday against McDonald College. As this is the first year McDonald has played football, it would be liable to be dropped at the Aggies College unless their team had a few games to keep up the interest.

A large turnout is expected this afternoon on the campus. If some of the stars of the class teams would turn out it would be easy to get a team.

Besides these latter the following are requested to turn out: Reddy, Parker, Fox, O'Heir, Reeves, Reifenstein, Cragdon, Hale, D. O. McDonald, Charlton, Wilson, Sutherland, Spohn.

NEW PROVINCIAL TREASURER IS MR. W. G. MITCHELL, K.C.

He is a Graduate of McGill
Law '01

Hon. Walter G. Mitchell, K.C., of the firm of Laflamme, Mitchell and Chenevert, advocates, who has been chosen to succeed the late Hon. T. G. S. McKenzie as provincial treasurer, is a prominent member of the legal profession in Montreal. He was born at Danby in this province and educated at the Montreal High School and at McGill, graduating with a B.C.L. degree from the University in 1901. Since then he has been very prominent in legal and business circles in Montreal.



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GOOD SHOWING IS MADE AT PRACTICE BY BASKETBALLERS

The Prospects Are Exceedingly
Bright for Most Successful
Season's Work

The basketball squad had another fast workout last night on the Y.M.C.A. floor. Lee Smith and Manager Conover were the only regulars out. Despite the fact that fewer men were in attendance than on Tuesday evening, some very good work was seen. Smith, Conover, Perrault, Upham and Forbes played against the remainder. They, however, more than held their own, and showed some good shooting ability. Kelly, Martin and Kemp had a slight edge on the others.

The prospects are very bright for a prosperous year, but every man who can play or would like to is wanted to turn out and do what he can. All will be given a fair chance.

RULES UNIFORMITY WILL BE DISCUSSED BY RUGBY COACHES

Suggestion Made by McGill Students Will Probably Bear Fruit

A Boston despatch says: It is altogether probable that the suggestion made by certain students of McGill University with a view to calling together an annual meeting of Canadian and American rugby coaches will take form in the near future. At these meetings it is expected that the discussion will turn upon the best means to take to render the rules of rugby uniform throughout all North America.

The hours for practice are: Tuesdays, at 7.15; Thursdays, at 5.15, and Saturdays, at 6.15. Practices are held at the Central Y.M.C.A. on Drummond street.

MILITARY HAPPENINGS AT OLD Mc GILL

THE ORIGIN OF THE WAR

The following correspondence on the British Blue Book has taken place between Dr. Peterson and Professor Hugo Munsterberg and is now republished by permission.

Montreal, 26th October, 1914.

Professor Munsterberg,
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Prof. Munsterberg:—

I am following, with great interest, all expressions of opinion in connection with the present war; and I hope you will not misunderstand me if I take the liberty of sending you, along with this, a publication which has just reached me from the other side in the shape of a British Blue Book. It would be a great personal favour to me if you would kindly be at the trouble of reading the first six or eight pages, which purport to give an "Introductory Narrative of Events"; and indicate by deletions, or otherwise, which of the statements there made you consider inaccurate or in need of emendation.

Yours faithfully,

W. PETERSON,

Principal,
Cambridge, Massachusetts,
November 3, 1914.

Dear Principal Peterson:—

The pamphlet, "Great Britain and the European Crisis," which you kindly sent to me, has been put into my hands from many sides, and I had read it with great interest. As you ask for a statement of the points which seem to me debatable in the introductory narrative of events, I make use of this permission, but must confine myself to a very few words. I am so absurdly overcrowded with work and correspondence in these days that I cannot possibly answer with any detail. I wish I could have a good talk with you on these problems, which are so important to us both. Of course, as your question involves the acknowledgment that I see matters from the one-sided point of view of a friend of Germany I do not add even a word of apology for my disagreement with some English claims. But if you have looked into anything which I have written on the war, you cannot have overlooked that I have certainly not joined in the widespread anger and indignation against England which my fellow-countrymen have often expressed. On the contrary, I have always emphasized my admiration for England, and have always stated that in my opinion England has taken wrong steps in its policy, but was morally perfectly within its rights.

The narrative of the blue pamphlet begins at once with a one-sided presentation of the Serbian cause. Austria's ultimatum was not the response to the assassination alone, but to a long series of efforts to destroy the Austrian empire by stirring up revolutionary movements in the Slav provinces of Austria. The murder of the Archduke was merely the climax of these efforts. The sharpness of the ultimatum, however, can be understood only if that whole series of preceding actions is considered.

What Austria intended was a punitive expedition, similar to that which the United States undertook against Mexico. England has no historic right to treat as a matter of course that Russia was concerned in such punitive action, and it seems hardly fair to Austria to take it for granted that it would have been unable to fulfill its promise not to take any land from Serbia, or to destroy its constitutional standing.

Serbia knew that the answer which it gave to the ultimatum was not satisfactory, as it denied a most essential point. A fuller narrative would have to include the fact that Serbia was ready to yield entirely to the ultimatum which would have meant peace for Europe, and that it changed this plan only after receiving word from Russia that Russia would go to war for Serbia if Serbia declined. The essential point, however, is that Russia would not have made this promise if it had not been in firm confidence of English support. We know from the report of the Belgian minister in Petersburg to the Belgian Foreign Office that the English ambassador had given at the end of July definite secret promises for England's readiness to fight together with Russia. Without this expectation of English help Russia would not have dared to mobilize against Austria and Germany, and could hardly have backed Serbia. It is not surprising that all this is not mentioned in the English publications, as it is acknowledged on all sides that these official presentations of documents contain only selections, chosen in the interest of the country publishing them. It is only natural that some not less interesting papers are left out, and that not a few promises and arrangements may not even have been written down, and yet may have been most essential.

On page six the claim is repeated that the Russian mobilization began on the 29th of July. You know that that is the official date, but that even the correspondence of the authorities made it later entirely clear that the actual mobilization began much earlier, and as these actual facts were known to Germany, the whole chronological order of the various steps would have to be revised accordingly.

On page seven it is claimed that it became clear that Germany contemplated an attack on France. It would seem to me a more objective statement, if it were said that Germany did not contemplate any attack at all, but that Germany discovered the actual Russian mobilization in spite of formal protestations from the Russian Government, and that it knew that by the alliance France was obliged to mobilize at the same time, Germany knew, therefore, that both the eastern and western neighbours would attack it, and had to plan its defence accordingly. To be sure, Germany's plan of defence involved an attack, but an attack in response to the aggression of the neighbours is surely something very different from a spontaneous attack. You know that it is the German claim, entirely ignored by this English presentation, that both Russian and French troops actually crossed the frontier of Germany and began making prisoners before Germany had declared war.

Only with hesitation I express also my firm belief that the narrative is erroneous when England's relation to France and to Belgium is described. Proof seems to be abundant, even in these published documents, that England had no interest in Belgium, but only in its own safety, and that means in the fate of the continental coast and the channel. The promise of France to keep Belgium's neutrality can hardly be considered as more than a war move to mislead the common enemy. Considering that Germany had known for years that Belgium and France acted together and schemed on agreements for war-making against Germany, and considering that all this has been still more clearly demonstrated by papers found in Brussels, and that England was to a certain degree more or less party in these agreements, the so-called promise of France cannot be considered as a binding pledge. If England had wished Belgian neutrality, nothing would have been necessary but the step taken in 1870, when England pledged herself to go against Germany if Germany entered Belgium, but to go against France if French troops entered Belgian territory. If England had at any stage made a promise of this kind the present war would not exist. But England refused to do so, indicating clearly that it was interested in the defeat of Germany only.

Mr. Grey has succeeded in painting the picture for the world, and it is, of course, extremely difficult to set it right by mere re-touching. But you can be sure that I should not have ventured to undertake such an apparently unfriendly task, if you had not directly asked me to do so.

Very sincerely yours,

HUGO MUNSTERBERG.

*This is the Official statement which has lately been republished in the McGill Daily.

THE GERMANS NOW RESPECT OUR FLEET

Account by Hector B. Bywater

A journalist who is particularly well informed with regard to naval affairs, Mr. Hector B. Bywater, who for some years was the Berlin correspondent of the Navy, the organ of the Navy League, and of the Naval and Military Record, in the latter paper he has not long ago made some interesting remarks upon the German attitude towards the British navy. He first commented upon the exploit of the British submarine E9 in sinking the German destroyer S 86, and continued:

German papers recently to hand have contained allusions to the British navy which read somewhat strangely when contrasted with German press utterances on the same subject before the war. We are now given to understand that the enemy entertains a wholesome respect for our fleet. The events of the last two months appear to have convinced them that there may, after all, be something in the fighting traditions of the British sea service, which they had been assured by their "experts" were largely based on legend and myth. A great change in the tone of their press comment set in after the fight off Heligoland. The con-

summate skill, dash and courage which distinguished the conduct of that engagement obviously came as an eye-opener to the Germans. We may be sure that later events at sea, including the dual exploit of E 9, has deepened the salutary impression. Even the leading German papers now admit that the Fatherland must look to the land campaign both for its laurels and substantial successes, as the prospect at sea is not encouraging. In a word, they are beginning to realize that the British fleet is a factor whose power had been grossly underrated, and it is clear from their guarded admissions that they have no great confidence in the ability of the German navy to fulfill its much-advertised mission of protecting the commerce and the colonies of the Fatherland. It may be remarked, in passing, that unless it does something, and that very soon, the German navy will suffer a severe loss of prestige in Germany itself. German patriots, we may well imagine, are already beginning to ask themselves what return they are getting for the enormous expenditure on naval armaments during the last fourteen years. It is literally true that up to the present this great fleet has been utterly powerless to affect the course of the campaign in any direction whatever. It has, perhaps, prevented a hostile landing on the German coasts, but this elementary form of coast defence could have been equally well undertaken by small flotillas consisting but a

Principal William Peterson,
McGill University, Montreal.

Montreal, 6th November, 1914.

Dear Professor Munsterberg:—

I very greatly appreciate the frank and friendly tone of your reply. A "good talk" is what was needed at the outset of these troubles, and I have never been able to understand why Germany blocked it. My horror at the result is aggravated by the knowledge that some change of heart made Austria-Hungary ready, in the end, to discuss matters with Russia, if war had not been precipitated by her ally. As to the "punitive expedition" against Serbia, following on an ultimatum which could not have been better conceived if its deliberate purpose had been to provoke war, you blame England for taking it for granted that Russia was concerned. But here I think you overlook the statement in the German White Book which says: "We were perfectly aware that a possible warlike attitude of Austria-Hungary against Serbia might bring Russia upon the field, and therefore involve us in war. . . . We could not, however, advise our ally to take a yielding attitude not compatible with his dignity."

The fact is that, instead of utilizing the European concert against Serbia and her misdeeds, the two central Powers refused to accept the Serbian reply even as a basis for conference and negotiation. I have done my best to stir up the various American peace societies to protest against the influences which led to this refusal; for here, as it seems to me, we have the ultimate cause of the war, naked and unshamed.

As this is a frank interchange of views, you will bear with me when I say that I regard as a figment of the imagination the suggestion, or statement, that "the English Ambassador had given at the end of July definite secret promises for England's readiness to fight together with Russia." This might easily be made the subject of a question in the British Parliament, where no evasion or equivocation is permitted to the representatives of the nation. Such a question could be appropriately put, say, by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, if indeed he has not done so already. As for Sir Edward Grey, whose word is accepted throughout the whole English-speaking world, both he and Mr. Asquith have categorically denied that there was any secret commitment that tied Britain, in any way, till she declared war after the violation of Belgian neutrality. And the suggestion, or statement, quoted above is further negated by the fact that on the 31st of July Sir Edward Grey went the extreme length of offering to throw France and Russia over if they obstructed any reasonable peace proposals that Germany might put forward. (White Paper No. 111.)

I quite agree with you that it is natural that in some of the official publications something may have been omitted which the other side would consider important, but I am confident that "whatever record leap to light" it will not take the shape of the discovery of any British intrigue. For me the most interesting disclosure would be the nature of the communications which the German Emperor, and his associates, made to Vienna, and anything that would help me to understand how it can be contended that, while refusing a conference, he and they "laboured sincerely to the end in the interests of peace."

I do not know where the frontier incidents, to which you refer, took place. What I do know is that till war actually began the French Government kept its troops six miles from the frontier. And as to mobilization dates, I am unable—except on one assumption—to see why Russian mobilization against Austria should have been interpreted and at once acted upon by Germany as a declaration of war against herself.

As to Belgian neutrality, nothing but German reluctance to believe in the honour of the British Foreign Secretary can account for the view that England's attitude in this matter was in any way different in 1914 from what it was in 1870. It is on record in the White Paper that Sir Edward Grey asked the French Government "Whether it was prepared to engage to respect the neutrality of Belgium so long as no other Power violated it." The French Government replied that they were resolved to respect it. The assurance, it was added, had been given several times, and had formed the subject of conversation between President Poincaré and the King of the Belgians. If the German Chancellor had respected treaty obligations in 1914 as Bismarck did in 1870, and as the French had pledged themselves to do, Belgium would never have been touched.

I very greatly regret, for their own sakes, the unanimity with which German writers try to make out that England's only concern with Belgian neutrality proceeded from self-interest. Like the systematic attempts to defame and disparage Sir Edward Grey, this will recoil on their own heads, as it seems to point to fundamentally different conceptions of national honour. Even apart from treaty obligations to a power which, if small, was still independent—even apart from her interest in preventing a (potentially) hostile occupation of the Belgian littoral—there was for Britain the consideration that the neutrality which Germany has outraged constituted, and ought to have been allowed to remain, an effective barrier against just such a war as this. Europe had agreed to put, as it were, a fence round what in the past has been its "cockpit," and would-be combatants would obviously be hampered in finding a fighting ground elsewhere. In this way Belgian neutrality has always been regarded as a peace-factor by peace-loving nations.

If you tell me that Belgium and France had agreed to act together in the event of aggression from Germany, I must be allowed to say that I do not wonder at it. Bernhardi is not the only German authority who showed us beforehand exactly how it was to be done—how by a sudden and irresistible rush through Belgium, Germany was to "square her account with France and crush her so completely that France could never again come across Germany's path." I do not wonder, I repeat, that France and Belgium had arranged to act together. What I do wonder at is the naïveté with which Germany, after trying to do all that she had said in advance she intended to do and had made elaborate preparations to accomplish, turns round and seeks to put the blame on the other side. The stereotyped and oft-recurring phrase about the "deliberate onslaught on Germany by the Powers of the Triple Entente" seems to me to have been invented for the purpose of concealing the fact that Germany has been caught in the act of putting into force her accepted and approved policy of getting in the first blow in a fight which she had decided was inevitable.

But I must not take up any more of your time with this rejoinder. I am sincerely grateful to you for the trouble you have taken in reply to my enquiry. I am really greatly relieved to find that, even in a letter written under stress of work, you seem to have so little to controvert, or to add to, in the official statement which I took the liberty of forwarding for your consideration. And I am particularly gratified to learn that you dissociate yourself from the insensate hate of England which is being so sedulously propagated. Its only foundation is that England would not consent to play Germany's cruel game. She preferred, instead, to bleed with Belgium and the rest of Europe.

Our students are asking me for a contribution about the war to appear in their paper, "The McGill Daily," and I am wondering if you would consent to the publication of this exchange of letters, of course with any further comment you may desire to make.

Meanwhile, thanking you again for the spirit in which you have met me I am, Yours very sincerely,

W. PETERSON,

Principal.

PROFESSOR MUNSTERBERG,
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

fraction of what the High Sea fleet has lost. Indeed the reliance which has always been placed on shore batteries was never intended for coast defence. In the narrow sense of that term, sooner or later the German public will demand some decisive action by the fleet. Whether the hands of the Navy Department could be forced by public opinion is another question, but the opinion of officers and men of the fleet cannot be feeling very happy in the knowledge that their comrades of the army are doing all the work while they remain absolutely idle.

One of the most widely held opinions in Germany before the war was that the British navy was a thoroughly effective institution. Time after time it has been the writer's duty to record in these columns statements by prominent Germans which showed how completely they believed this to be the case. To take the material first. Every type of vessel in the British navy, from super-dreadnought to submarine, was subjected to the most searching criticism by German wiseacres. Our ships were ill-designed, badly built, unstable and unseaworthy, owing principally to the absence of scientific methods in naval design, and the decadence of the British workman. Our guns were of very inferior quality, inaccurate, and short-lived, while the very last issue of Nauticus, published in July, contained an article in which British gunnery methods were treated as

with supercilious contempt. It was the personnel, however, which critics professed to consider responsible for the alleged decline of British naval power. Certain amiable writers, who were supposed to know the sentiments of German naval officers, were wont to assure us that these gentlemen had a high respect for the personal character and professional attainments of the British naval power. Certain naval officers, were wont to assure us that these gentlemen had a high respect for the personal character and professional attainments of the British naval power. Such, however, was not the impression one gained from a perusal of German service literature, in which our officers were uniformly set down as lacking in that zeal for hard work and the purely professional side of their duties which were held to distinguish the German "Seeoffiziere." As for the men, they were not much good for anything else. Drunkenness was rife among them, and insubordination frequent, with the result that discipline was at a low ebb, and the war training of the fleet suffered in consequence.

Much as we may smile at these views, the fact remains that they were commonly shared by the vast majority of intelligent Germans, and there is reason to believe, by male high naval authorities in Berlin. The prevalence of such opinions helps to explain the supreme confidence with which the German navy to date have been of the negative order.

WIRELESS CLASS HOLD MEETING IN PHYSICS BLD.

Details of the Course Will Be Arranged at a Further Meeting

A meeting of those interested in the wireless class was held in the lecture theatre of the Physics Building at 4.15 p.m. yesterday afternoon. Dr. Eve presided and there was an attendance of about twenty-five. Dr. Eve explained the project as far as possible at present, and then called upon Professor Gray to further explain the course to be followed. Professor Gray said that if necessary two classes would be formed, one for beginners under Professor Gray, and one for those further advanced under Professor Kinnear. If possible, there will be one lecture a week, and one laboratory period a week. The apparatus to be used is being loaned by the Militia Department, and is now on the way to McGill from Halifax.

The outfit, which is made by the Marconi Company, and is of the type used by the British army. If possible, men who are experienced in the following subjects will be chosen to take the course:—Electricity, gas, engines, signalling, riding, drill, and those of whom it is a possibility of going to the front.

A further meeting will be held in a few days, at which further details of the course will be arranged.

RECRUITING IS MUCH BRISKER

Twelve Recruits Enlisted Yesterday, While Eleven of Football Squad Also Joined Ranks

OUTLOOK BRIGHTENS

The outlook for the McGill Regiment, previously brightened when yesterday the recruiting list totalled twelve, exclusive of the football squad, of whom there are eleven that have not previously enlisted. This shows a decided increase in numbers which, it is hoped, will be kept up.

Many of the football squad have already been turning out with the regiment but those newly enlisting have been assigned to "C" Company, as the list below indicates:—
"A" Company—
Alward, E. T.
Baile, Arch. F.
Silver, R. L.
McNeill, David.
Roberts, Leslie M.
Benjamin, Ben.
Forbes, Karl.
"B" Company—
Dicks, R. G.
Fairweather, Stan. W.
Sparling, Eric C.
"C" Company—
Coughlan, G. D.
Jacques, Alfred G.
"D" Company—
Hovey, R. W.
Perry, R. S.
Cockfield, Alfred E.
Smithers, George T.

CANADIAN OFFICERS.

In the midst of gigantic operations in Europe, not much attention has been paid to the gallant efforts of British troops in remote corners of the world. Nothing, for instance, beyond the bare statement that it had been captured by a British force has hitherto been published in connection with the successful invasion of the German Kamerun colony, on the west coast of Africa. It will interest many Canadians, however, to know that the officer who led this successful raid was Wilfred Weatherbe, the youngest son of Sir Robert Weatherbe, of Halifax. He will be more readily recognized by many of the old boys of the Kingston Royal Military College as "Jack" Weatherbe.

Weatherbe was eight years in the Royal Field Artillery in India. Throughout the period of the Ulster trouble he was stationed with his battalion at Enniskerry. "Jack" there the prospect of peculiarly distasteful service or resignation, he was correspondingly delighted when orders came to proceed to the West Coast of Africa. It will be gratifying to his friends in Canada to know that his qualifications were so highly thought of by those in authority that he was advanced over the heads of several seniors in his appointment to command the expedition into Nigeria.

Weatherbe left for Calabar, the headquarters in Nigeria, shortly before the declaration of war. He had been heard from two or three days after the declaration of war posting troops on the borders of the adjoining German possessions and arresting German agents there.

On the 10th of September, he was sent in command of a column consisting of his company of 130 men with orders to capture a German station, 25 miles from headquarters. With a steam launch, he crossed the river in a violent rain storm at midnight and attacked the place which was captured at daylight. Valuable maps and papers were obtained among the possessions for which Weatherbe was afterwards thanked by the official commanding at headquarters.

German casualties, two white officers and four natives killed. British casualties, nil. The British flag was run up and the place strongly entrenched.

Along with the expedition was a white doctor, one surgeon and sergeant, and excellent troops. At the date of this news four British cruisers were shortly to be sent round from Calabar against Victoria and Duala, which afterwards surrendered.

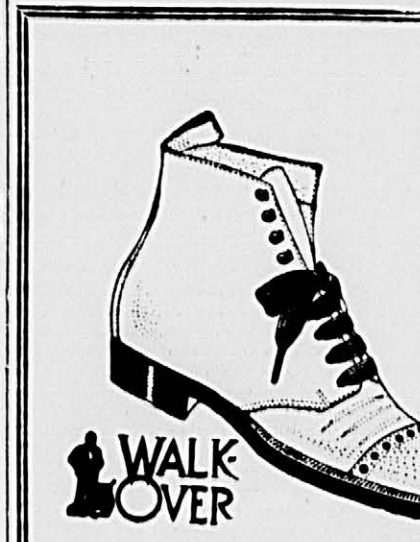
Nigeria (north and south), contains 350,000 square miles and 17 millions of population with 5-12 million sterling ter with Great Britain. They knew their fleet to be much smaller, but they really believed that the superior skill and devotion of their personnel, together with the incomparably finer ships they managed, would achieve victory in the teeth of heavy odds.

AT CALIFORNIA.
Cornob pipes will henceforth be the official social emblem of the Freshman. So determined the Sophomores in meeting Friday morning. The date on which this dictum will go into effect will be announced later.
The University of Pennsylvania's registration this year shows a net gain of 744 students over that of last year, bringing the total to 7,068. The figures show an increase in all twenty-five departments except two, the largest increase being in the Wharton School.

ARROW SHIRTS

are in every style suitable for city or country, frolic or function. The colors are fast, the styles smart and right—the patterns correct—inist on the label.

\$1.50 and up
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. Makers

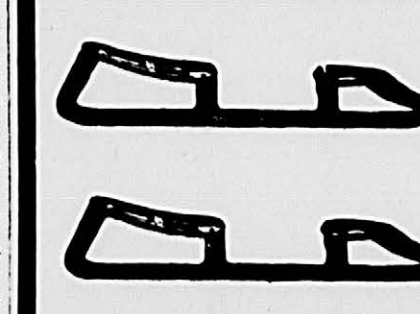


or heavyweight, black or tan; they have waterproofed tops, vamps and soles. Ideal for early-winter wear. You may tramp through the worst half-wet, half-frozen day with never a feeling of damp. Prices are \$5 up to \$8, depending wholly on the leather quality. The weather's here—why not get the boots?

THE WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP,
521 St. Catherine St. West,
At Stanley Street.

INTERCOLLEGIATE RUGBY CHAMPIONSHIP Queens vs. McGill

Saturday, Nov. 14th, 1914, at 2.15 p.m.
Reserved Seats, \$1.25; General Admission, 50c.
Now on Sale at 328 Sherbrooke St., West.



G. J. LUNN & CO.,
MONTREAL.

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"McGill Students' Tailor"

Special Rates This Season
\$1.00 PER MONTH
PAYABLE MONTHLY.

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UP. 5011

31 Burnside Place
(Near McGill College Ave.)

WE INVITE INSPECTION OF OUR MEN'S FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS And SUITS

The qualities are all of the best and styles the newest, priced moderately.
MEN'S OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS, in newest cloths and latest styles. Tailored by experts

\$12, \$15, up to \$35
MEN'S TWEED SUITS, cut in the latest fashion

\$12, \$15, \$18 Up
Winter Caps, Gloves, Underwear, Socks, Shirts, etc. Best goods at Lowest Prices.

J.W. Reid & Co.
223 St. Catherine West
(Cor. of Bleury.)

Waterproof Boots \$5 to \$8

These boots are cut with more than ordinarily high tops and are the "Restoe" type, as illustrated. You can have them light or heavyweight, black or tan; they have waterproofed tops, vamps and soles. Ideal for early-winter wear. You may tramp through the worst half-wet, half-frozen day with never a feeling of damp. Prices are \$5 up to \$8, depending wholly on the leather quality. The weather's here—why not get the boots?

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\$1.00 PER MONTH
PAYABLE MONTHLY.

JUST 'PHONE
UP. 5011

31 Burnside Place
(Near McGill College Ave.)

of imports and over 6 million of exports. Colonel Sir F. Lugard is Governor-General and commander-in-chief of the two provinces having each a Governor and chief justice with large staffs.
The entire Kamerun country having since surrendered, the services of Weatherbe will no longer be required in Nigeria, and when last heard from he was eagerly expecting orders to join his battery in the main theatre of the war. He is by this time probably helping to reply to the German guns somewhere in Northern France or Belgium.
Mississippi.—The annual conference of college men is now in session. This is a gathering of all the college men in the state and has for its purpose the furthering of college education in the state.

Sporting Events at Old McGill

MCGILL SECONDS ARE PLAYING STRONG ST. MICHAELS TEAM AT TORONTO TO-DAY IN FINAL GAME

McGill Team Expects to Make Better Showing in this Coming Game and Overcome Their Opponents' Lead of Two Points

The McGill seconds and St. Michaels will meet to-day in Toronto to decide the winner of the intermediate championship. As St. Mike's obtained a lead on the series of two points as a result of their win here last Saturday, the McGill team will have a hard task to overcome this margin when playing in the Queen City.

Since McEwen has had his men hard at work all week, however, and expects them to make a better showing than on their last appearance. Some new plays were tried this week by the clever coach, who expects that they will be successful when used against Father Carr's team. These plays have been practiced by the seconds for the past three days, and in the final preparatory workout yesterday were executed without error.

There was a full turnout of players for signal drill in spite of the snow which covered the campus, and a snappy workout was indulged in. Before the full quota of players had put in an appearance, Williscroft and Rainboth staged a punting duel, in which the former, although outdistancing his side-partner, was forced to take himself to do so. The punting ability of this pair should be of great assistance to the team in returning the kicks of Broderick and Canfield in the game to-day.

The McGill wing line will present a somewhat different appearance from that which it assumed in Saturday's game. Ryan has been taken out of the scrimmage and will be used as a middle wing. The place vacated by him will be filled by Routhwaite, who, up till the present, has subbed for the first team. Parsons, the regular middle wing will be carried as spare. There is also a possibility of Mullen being used at outside wing in place of Perkins, but this change is not a probable one. The coach expects that these changes will have a beneficial effect on the work of the line, and is consequently hopeful that the team will manage to seize the long end of the score.

The squad, comprising some twenty players, accompanied by Coach, Manager and Trainer, left by the C. P. R. for Toronto last night. While in the Queen City they will make the Prince George their headquarters. Most of the men will return to Montreal to-night, and will consequently arrive here in time to take the Queen's-McGill game on Saturday. Although both St. Mike's and McGill had agreed to accept the same officials, the game last Saturday, George Kennedy found it impossible to leave the city. "Tim" O'Halloran will take his place as referee, and will be assisted by McTigue, of St. Michaels.

The teams will line-up as follows:

McGill	Position	St. Michaels
Roseborough	Flying wing	Lillie
Forbes	Halves	Canfield
Williscroft	Quarter	Corkery
Rainboth	Quarter	Broderick
Fawcett	Quarter	Beck
Routhwaite	Scrimmage	Hickey
Macdonald	Scrimmage	Malone
Tucker	Scrimmage	Creamer
Ferguson	Insides	Colgan
McLaughlin	Insides	Harris
Major	Middles	Nealon
Ryan	Middles	Nealon
Lodd	Outsides	Ryan
Parkins	Outsides	Fenney

YEAR '15 WIN CHAMPIONSHIP HONOURS BY DEFEATING SOPHOS. IN FIERCELY-CONTESTED MATCH

In Spite of the Heavy Snowfall and a Slippery Ball, the Catching of Both Back Divisions Was Good

BUCKLEY'S KICKING COUNTED FOR '15

In the Second Half O'Leary Injured his Shoulder and was Forced to Retire from an Otherwise Clean Game

Year '15 are the holders of the Wood Cup for 1914-15. They secured the right to the title of Inter-year Champions yesterday, when they were victorious over the Sophomore year by the score 10 to 6. The strength of both teams was practically equal, but known quantity inasmuch as each had won its semi-finals without a struggle. Perhaps the Sophomores showed unexpected strength and certainly the seniors a nip-and-tuck tussle for the honors.

The campus was in even worse condition for the Wood Cup game than it had been for the Arts championship saw-off the previous day. The snow which had fallen overnight added to the difficulties of the players, who found themselves considerably hampered by the snow and the slippery ball. It must be said, however, the play considering the state of the field was most satisfactory, and the catching of the back divisions far above what might have been expected.

Buckley, who did the kicking for '15, had the edge on his opponent in the '17 back division and time and again outbooted him. His kicking was the best following down of the

Seniors' wings, notably Stuart Forbes, Little, and O'Leary, accounted for all of '15's points in the first half. Two forced fumbles and one rouge for '15 made the score 5 to 0 in their favour at half time.

A back back shortly after play resumed and scored a touch when Cronbie gathered in a loose ball on '15's 20-yard line and shot across for five points. This touch was not converted. Shortly afterwards Eberts was caught behind the line with the ball and forced to rouge. From then on, it was a battle indeed. The Sophomores, with their one-point lead, staked all on their defensive play, but Buckley's kicking, Eberts' running and fast work on the part of the '15 wings, drove the ball upfield. '15 practically secured a stranglehold on the game, when, with a few minutes to go, Little intercepted a pass and went across for '15's first touch. The remainder of the game was spent with '17 assuming the offensive and '15 playing a good defensive game.

For the champions, Forbes was perhaps the most outstanding performer. He apparently had little difficulty in breaking through the '17 line, and was well down under every kick and rarely missed his tackle. Little also played well at flying wing, while Rexford proved an able general at quarter.

COACH SHAUGHNESSY WORKING HARD TO MAKE INVUENERABLE LINE FOR MCGILL TO-MORROW

Much Practice at the Tackling Dummy Marks Strengthening of the Team's Weak Point in the Toronto Game

JOE DONNELLY TO MAKE FIRST APPEARANCE IN LINE-UP

Players Will Meet Queen's "All Dressed Up" in their New Red Vests, whose Superiority Over Jerseys Will Be Tested

The first team had a light workout yesterday in preparation for the game with Queen's on Saturday. Most of the players were out and in spite of the fact that the campus was inches deep in snow, the practice was of the snappy variety. Judging by the manner in which the players went through their evolutions yesterday, they will be on their toes when they face the Presbyterians to-morrow.

Shaughnessy has been devoting much attention of late to the tackling of the team. This is a department of the game in which Varsity seemed to over-shadow McGill in last Saturday's battle. The superiority of the Toronto tacklers was especially apparent in the open field. The Blue-clad wing men were down under every kick, and when they got within reasonable distance they dove hard for the man with the ball. Consequently, on almost every exchange of kicks, Varsity was able to gain considerable ground. Had it not been for this, it is doubtful if the result would have been a victory for Toronto.

Evidently the wily "Shag" does not mean to let this sort of thing go on, and the players are being given a daily session at the tackling dummy as a result. Every day this week, as the players have appeared on the campus, Shaughnessy has booked them down to the field behind the stand where the dummy is slung between two posts. To the uninitiated, the scene in that unfrequented spot would appear strange indeed. The coach may be seen wheeling a pitch-fork with which he arranges the straw upon which the players fall after making a tackle. At times also, he takes a fall out of the dummy himself, by way of illustration, and between whiles admonishes the men as to the proper way in which to stop a buck or end run. As a result of this constant drilling, the Queen's backs will no doubt find the McGill wings a much more difficult proposition than did the Toronto trio on Saturday.

The change in the garb of the team, which was announced earlier in the week, is being effected as rapidly as possible, and by to-morrow the majority of the players will have the new red vests. These will receive their first trial in the game with Queen's, and should they turn out to be an improvement on the jerseys, will become the regular playing costume of the McGill

ly missed his tackle. Little also played well at flying wing, while Rexford proved an able general at quarter. Wilson, Sutherland and Allen formed a well-balanced back division for the Sophomores, the second named in particular showing up well. "Fat" Allen, the Arts '17 celebrity, did not appear to strike his stride, and in his line plunges he did not make such headway as was the case in the Arts games. On his previous showings this season, "Fat's" playing was a distinct disappointment.

The one injury of the game, which, by the way, was received by Cronbie considering the conditions of the campus, occurred during the second half, when Harry O'Leary injured his shoulder upon being tackled. He was forced to retire.

'15	'17	
Little	Flying wing	Cushing
Eberts	Halves	Wilson
Buckley	Quarter	C. Sutherland
Rexford	Quarter	S. Allen
McEwen	Scrimmage	Rochester
Baker	Scrimmage	Dunton
Guy	Scrimmage	Shanley
O'Halloran	Insides	Reynolds
Johnston	Insides	N. B. Allen
Bonhomme	Middle wings	O'Leary
Fraser	Middle wings	Sutherland
Forbes	Outside wings	Crombie
Oliver	Substitutes	Pope
Werry	Substitutes	Wilson
Tracy	Substitutes	O'Leary
	Substitutes	P. Parsons

Referee—Norm. Forbes.

COMMENTS ON COMING MCGILL QUEEN'S GAME

Press of Some Cities Hold Conflicting Opinions Regarding the Merits of the Respective Teams

Toronto Globe.—"Coach Shaughnessy of McGill University has switched his team around again, which will balance it better than at any time this season. Seath will be played at outside wing against Queen's University, while Quilty will be put back at flying wing. Another change will be Jeffrey at outside wing, and Woollett in the back-field. This with Lemay, who will likely emerge from his retirement, back at middle wing, would give McGill a stronger line-up than at any time this season."

Toronto Star.—"Varsity tore McGill to pieces Saturday, and brought Shaughnessy's castle of tricks down like a house of cards. Now McGill has to dig up some new stuff, and will be forced to drag out retired players in a desperate effort to pull the college title out of the fire. Saturday's reverse thoroughly shook up the confidence in themselves, and, besides, they broke like a team on the verge of staleness from overwork."

Oy! Voi! Let them do the worrying."

Kingston Standard.—"Queen's are practicing daily for their game with McGill in Montreal on Saturday, and there promises to be a good match for the Montreal fans to witness when they meet. Queen's are anxious to take the game from McGill if possible to get revenge for the team defeating them here. Although it is possible that the Presbyterians will win out, the charges are dead against them, and, in all probability, the McGill squad will chalk up another victory. Queen's, however, are practicing hard for the match. This will be the last scheduled fixture for the season. In case of a play-off, and nothing seems more certain, Varsity and McGill will fight it out, wherever the president of the union, Jack Hazlett, orders."

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STUDENTS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO VISIT OUR NEW PREMISES AND INSPECT OUR STOCK.

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OVERCOATS FREE TO-DAY

To mark our appreciation of the public's generous response to this great Sale, we will present the first ten customers entering this store this morning and purchasing a suit valued at \$10 or over with an Overcoat absolutely free. There are no strings to this offer. It is absolutely bona fide. The Overcoats are genuine \$10, \$15 and \$20 values, 1914 models, latest styles.

To the next 15 customers we will sell any Overcoat in stock for \$10.

After that, the succeeding 15 customers may have their choice of any Overcoat for \$12.50.

To avoid confusion, Customers will be presented at the door with a numbered ticket in the order of entering

Overcoats made by the best Canadian makers exclusively for B. H. Swift & Co.

In an Overcoat you want something more than a warm outer garment. Dressiness, style and an expression of your own taste in model, color and weave are things you want to find there as well. Here are overcoats that more than please the most exacting taste.

Regular \$25 for	\$12.95
Regular \$22 for	\$11.95
Regular \$20 for	\$ 9.95
Regular \$15 for	\$ 6.95
Regular \$10 for	\$ 5.95

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to be sold at phenomenally low prices. Reductions in many cases amount to as much as 50c. on the Dollar.

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AT THE PREMISES FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY

B. H. SWIFT & CO.

— 482 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST —

SPORTING COMMENT

It is rather unfortunate for football at McGill that more interest has not been shown in the Wood Cup games this year. Out of four scheduled games, only one was played, this being the final between the Seniors and Sophomores yesterday.

The Wood Cup was donated for the purpose of encouraging the great fall pastime at the university, by enabling players who had not caught one of the two big teams to develop their abilities in the inter-year contests. The idea was a good one, and until this year the students turned out enthusiastically for these games.

Whether the lack of interest this year may be ascribed to the distraction of the war or not, it is difficult to say. In any event, an effort should be made to ensure that in the future no repetition of the farcical character of this season's inter-year series may arise. At Toronto these games are carried on with as much enthusiasm as the senior intercollegiate struggles, while at the American universities the inter-year contests are considered as second in importance only to the big college battles.

It is high time that the importance of the Wood Cup games was realized by the football executive at McGill. If championship teams are to be turned out at the university, encouragement must be given to the development of material. This can only be done by seeing that the inter-class and inter-year games are staged according to schedule. The absolute failure of the series this year should be an object lesson to future athletic committees.

Football in the Intercollegiate has been marred in recent years by the constant cavilling of the newspapers in the different cities on the circuit at the players and managements of university teams from rival centres. Probably no one group can be pointed out as the chief offenders in this respect, as all have no doubt done their share. If the practice could be stopped, however, the game would be benefited greatly.

Much ill feeling has often been caused by veiled insinuations that some of the men playing on the teams were not bona fide students at the university for which they were playing. These innuendoes are usually made by writers who are ignorant of the true condition of affairs, but who seize upon any pretext whatever in order to turn out what they consider to be good copy. If the scribbles in question were to leave all inquiries into the standing of the different players, to the university authorities and the Intercollegiate Union, the result would probably be satisfactory to all concerned.

At present the McGill team is greatly weakened because of unofficial objections on the part of the Faculty to the playing of two men who are in every way eligible, and whose presence on the team would be an invaluable asset in the race for the championship. The reason given for these objections is that the men in question have had some difficulty in passing their examinations in the past. If players are kept out of the game on pretences such as this, there can be no question but that the standing of all men who are allowed to take part in scheduled games will be impeached.

In the days when Toronto took her football championships as a matter of course, there were several cases of star players being requested to leave the university because of the fact that their studies were not satisfactory to the authorities. Notable among these were "Moon" Lee and Andy Duncanson. Lee captained the team at outside wing, and was one of the most spectacular players in the game, while Duncanson also gained an enviable reputation at the same position. Charlie Gage, the present Varsity captain, has now been at the university for many years, and in view of former decisions on the part of the Toronto authorities it would be surprising to hear of a similar fate being meted out to him. Critics who are in the habit of making insinuations regarding the standing of Intercollegiate players should bear all this in mind when doing so.

Queen's Journal.—"After two weeks' rest, every man should be in the pink of condition, and we have no doubt that it will make McGill go every moment of the game."

"It should be a matter of encouragement to our men to know that, for once at least, the hearty support, sympathy and prayers of Toronto University will be extended on their behalf."

FOOTBALL SQUAD

C. Company—
A. H. Greenwood
S. P. Quilty
D. H. Woollett
Otto Demuth
Jas. D. McCas
Ross R. Laine

W. B. Penneck
R. Pringle Seath
Arthur A. Brown
K. F. Williamson
P. S. Kennedy

Texas Christian University.—Seniors here have joined the buy-a-bale movement and have already purchased one bale of cotton.